

Scotland's Labour Market Trends

February 2026

This publication contains:

- monthly estimates of the number of payrolled employees and their median earnings which cover the period to January 2026. Data are sourced from the HMRC's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system where people are recorded through the Real Time Information (RTI) system
- Claimant Count estimates which cover the period to January 2026
- the ONS Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. Estimates cover the period to October to December 2025

On 31 July 2025, earnings and employment statistics from HMRC's PAYE RTI were designated as Accredited official statistics. The Office for Statistics Regulation independently reviewed and accredited the statistics as complying with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). More information can be found in the [letter from OSR's Director General to HMRC and ONS](#).

All other statistics included in this release are Official statistics in development. Official statistics in development may be new or existing statistics, and will be tested with users, in line with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

Key Points

- early seasonally adjusted estimates for January 2026 from HMRC Pay As You Earn Real Time Information indicate that there were 2.45 million payrolled employees in Scotland, a decrease of 0.2% (-6,000) compared with January 2025. This compares with the UK where the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0.4% over the same period
- early seasonally adjusted estimates for January 2026 from HMRC Pay As You Earn Real Time Information indicate that median monthly pay for payrolled employees in Scotland was £2,612, an increase of 4.8% compared with January 2025. This is higher than the growth in median monthly pay for the UK over the same period (4.6%). Changes over time are based on median monthly pay estimates rounded to the nearest pound
- in January 2026, the claimant count in Scotland was 105,700, an increase of 1,600 (1.5%) over the month but a decrease of 2,700 (-2.5%) over the year. The claimant count unemployment rate in January 2026 was 3.5%, compared with 4.4% for the UK as a whole

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for January to March 2025 onwards include the full impact of the recovery effort made to the LFS data collection and sampling methods introduced by ONS from January 2024. However, these estimates may still be subject to the effect of further ongoing improvements. An increased amount of volatility will remain in the LFS estimates from mid-2023 until the end of 2024. Therefore, ONS still advise caution when interpreting changes over time including these time periods and continue to recommend using the LFS estimates as part of the wider suite of labour market indicators, alongside Claimant Count and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information estimates.

Estimates sourced from the ONS Labour Force Survey are presented for October to December 2025, compared with the quarter before (July to September 2025). Please note percentage point changes are based on unrounded data.

- the estimates for October to December 2025 indicate that over the quarter, the employment and unemployment rates increased while the economic inactivity rate decreased
- the estimated unemployment rate (16 and over) in Scotland was 3.8%, up 0.1 percentage points over the quarter. Scotland's unemployment rate was below the UK rate of 5.2%
- the estimated employment rate (the proportion of people aged 16 to 64 in work) in Scotland was 74.8%, up 0.4 percentage points over the quarter. Scotland's employment rate was below the UK rate of 75.0%
- the estimated economic inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged 16 to 64 years who were not working and not seeking or available to work) in Scotland was 22.3%, down 0.5 percentage points over the quarter. Scotland's economic inactivity rate was above the UK rate of 20.8%

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About this publication

This publication contains the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for Scotland and the UK by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The publication also includes the HMRC Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real-Time Information (RTI) and ONS Claimant Count statistics.

An Official Statistics in Development Publication for Scotland

These statistics are official statistics in development. Official statistics in development may be new or existing statistics, and will be tested with users, in line with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

Scottish Government statistics are regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) that all producers of official statistics should adhere to.

Source of data

The information included in this publication are from three separate sources covering the time periods shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Labour market data source reference periods

Labour Force Survey Estimates (ONS)	October to December 2025			
PAYE RTI (HMRC) - employee counts - median monthly pay			1 to 31 December	
Early PAYE RTI (HMRC) - employee counts - median monthly pay				1 to 31 January
Claimant Count (ONS)				8 January
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan

Comparison over time

Comparisons with the latest data over the year have been included within the commentary of this publication. Estimates for employment, unemployment and inactivity rates are compared over the quarter and over the year.

ONS Labour Force Survey

ONS Labour Force Survey estimates are classed as Official statistics in development.

Alongside the ONS labour market statistics release in January 2026, ONS published an updated [article on LFS quality](#). This article includes an assessment of the quality of the UK LFS data based on three full calendar quarters of LFS data that incorporate the full impact of some of the larger recovery efforts ONS made from January 2024.

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for January to March 2025 onwards include the full impact of the recovery efforts made to the LFS data collection and sampling methods introduced by ONS from January 2024. However, these estimates may still be subject to the effect of further ongoing improvements. An increased amount of volatility will remain in the LFS estimates from mid-2023 until the end of 2024. Therefore, ONS still advise caution when interpreting changes over time including these time periods and continue to recommend using the LFS estimates as part of the wider suite of labour market indicators, alongside Claimant Count and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information estimates.

Previous revisions

In March 2025, ONS revised their Labour Force Survey seasonally adjusted data back to January to March 2019 due to a seasonal adjustment review. This followed a reweighting exercise in December 2024. On 3 December 2024, ONS published an [article](#) outlining how the estimates were affected by reweighting. These estimates were included in the main [ONS release](#) from 17 December 2024.

The reweighted LFS estimates incorporate information on the size and composition of the UK population, based on 2022 mid-year estimates. For England, Wales and Northern Ireland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2021-based National Population projections, published in January 2024. For Scotland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2020-based National Population Projections, published in January 2023.

Given time constraints, ONS were only able to reweight LFS estimates from January to March 2019 onwards. Therefore, the reweighting exercise creates a discontinuity between December 2018 to February 2019 and January to March 2019 where there will be a step change in LFS estimates. However, the seasonally adjusted UK levels of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by sex and age-band have been modelled back to June to August 2011 to ensure that headline rates and levels by sex and age-band (datasets [A02SA](#) and [A05SA](#)) can be assessed without a discontinuity.

Reweighting takes account of more recent population estimates but does not address issues surrounding the increased volatility in the LFS data, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes.

ONS consider the replacement of the Labour Force Survey with the Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS) to be the longer-term solution. On 14 November 2025, ONS published a [Labour market transformation article](#) providing an update on the transformation of labour market statistics.

Other sources

HMRC PAYE Real Time Information

This publication also contains HMRC PAYE Real Time Information (RTI) on payrolled employees and their median monthly earnings.

HMRC Pay As You Earn Real Time Information statistics were designated as Accredited official statistics on 31 July 2025. Further information can be obtained from the [letter from OSR's Director General to HMRC and ONS](#).

Claimant Count

The ONS have also published Claimant Count estimates which have also been included within this publication. These are classed as Official statistics in development.

HMRC and ONS Publications

This release follows the ONS monthly releases of:

- [Labour market overview, UK Statistical bulletins](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK](#)
- [CC01 Regional labour market: Claimant Count by unitary and local authority](#)

1. HMRC payrolled employees

This information is based on monthly estimates of paid employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data.

The latest early payrolled employee estimates for January 2026 indicate that there were 2.45 million payrolled employees in Scotland. Compared with the same month the year before, the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0.2% (-6,000). This compares with a decrease of 0.4% for the UK over the same period.

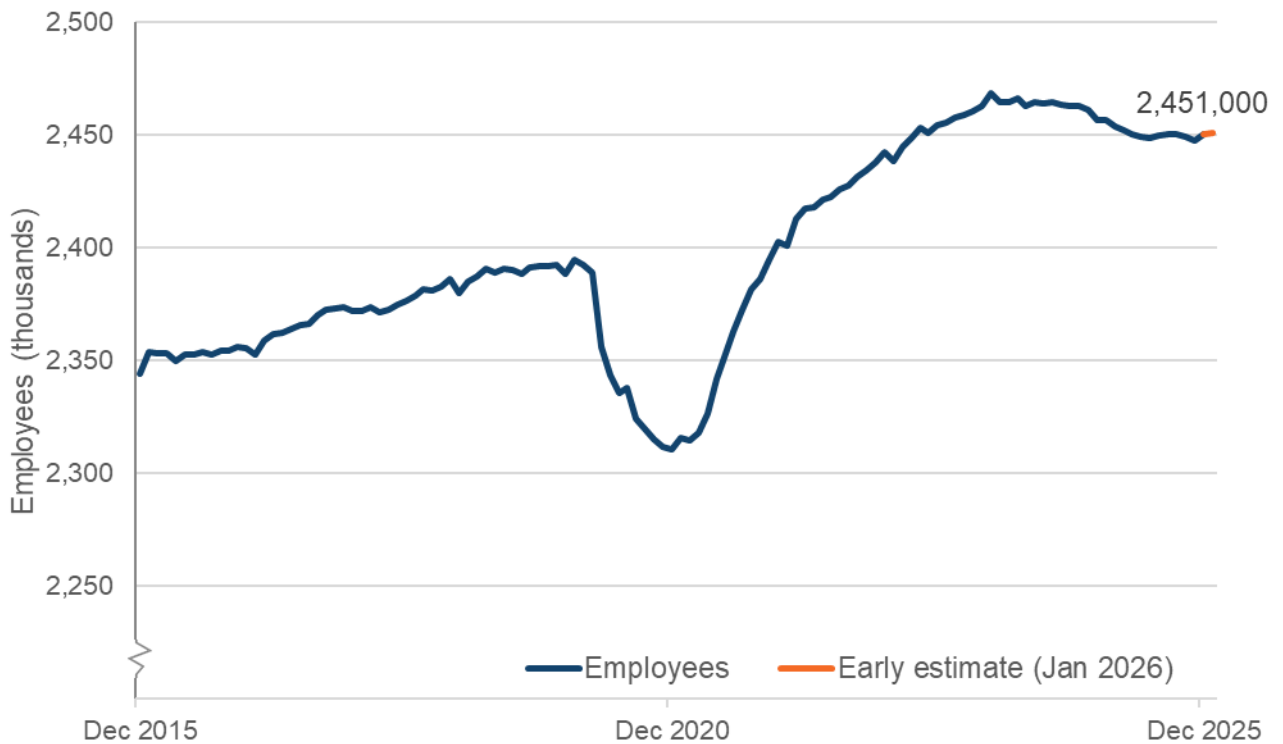
The estimated number of payrolled employees was relatively constant from December 2025 to January 2026 (1,000 higher in January 2026). Early estimates and changes over time based on these should be treated as provisional and are likely to be revised when more data for January is received next month.

In December 2020, the lowest point following the start of the pandemic, there were 81,000 fewer payrolled employees in Scotland than prior to the pandemic (February 2020). However, the estimated number of payrolled employees has generally been increasing since December 2020 and has continued to be above the pre-coronavirus level (February 2020) since November 2021.

Estimates for January 2026 are provisional as they are based on around 85% of information being available. When comparing the number of payrolled employees in December 2025 with the same period the previous year, the number of payrolled employees in Scotland decreased by 0.3% (-6,000).

Chart 1: The number of payrolled employees in Scotland decreased between February and December 2020. However, it has continued to be above the pre-coronavirus level since November 2021, reaching a peak in December 2023. Since December 2023, the number of payrolled employees had been gradually decreasing to mid-2025 and has then remained fairly constant.

Payrolled Employees, Scotland, December 2015 to January 2026, seasonally adjusted

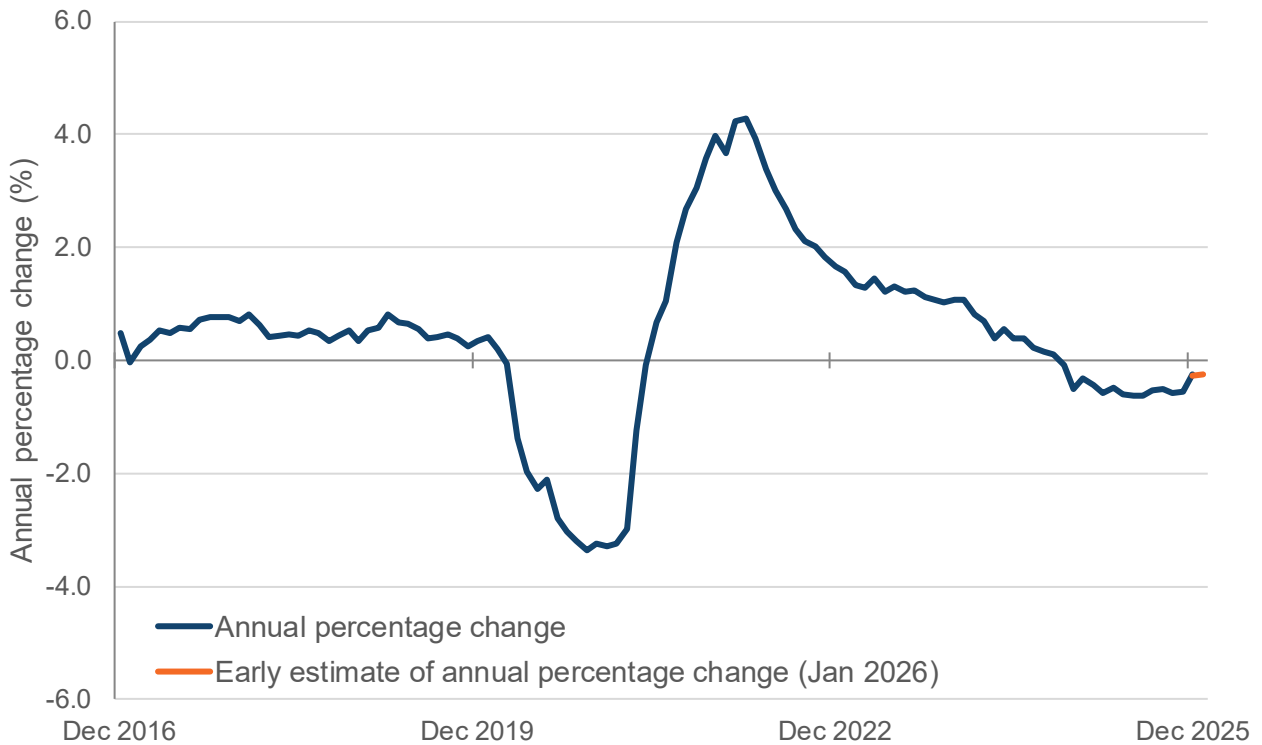


Source: PAYE RTI, all industries, seasonally adjusted, HMRC

Note: Early estimates for January 2026 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of payrolled employees as well as their median pay in the latest period. The figures are based on around 85% of information being available. They are considered of lower quality and may be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% to 99% of data will be available.

Chart 2: Annual growth in the number of payrolled employees in Scotland reached a peak in March 2022 before decreasing steadily throughout the remainder of 2022, 2023 and 2024. Data for 2025 generally show an annual decrease in payrolled employees compared to the same period in the previous year

Annual Percentage Change in Payrolled Employees, Scotland, December 2016 to January 2026



Source: PAYE RTI, all industries, seasonally adjusted, HMRC

Note: Early estimates for January 2026 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of payrolled employees as well as their median pay in the latest period. The figures are based on around 85% of information being available. They are considered of lower quality and may be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% to 99% of data will be available.

2. HMRC earnings

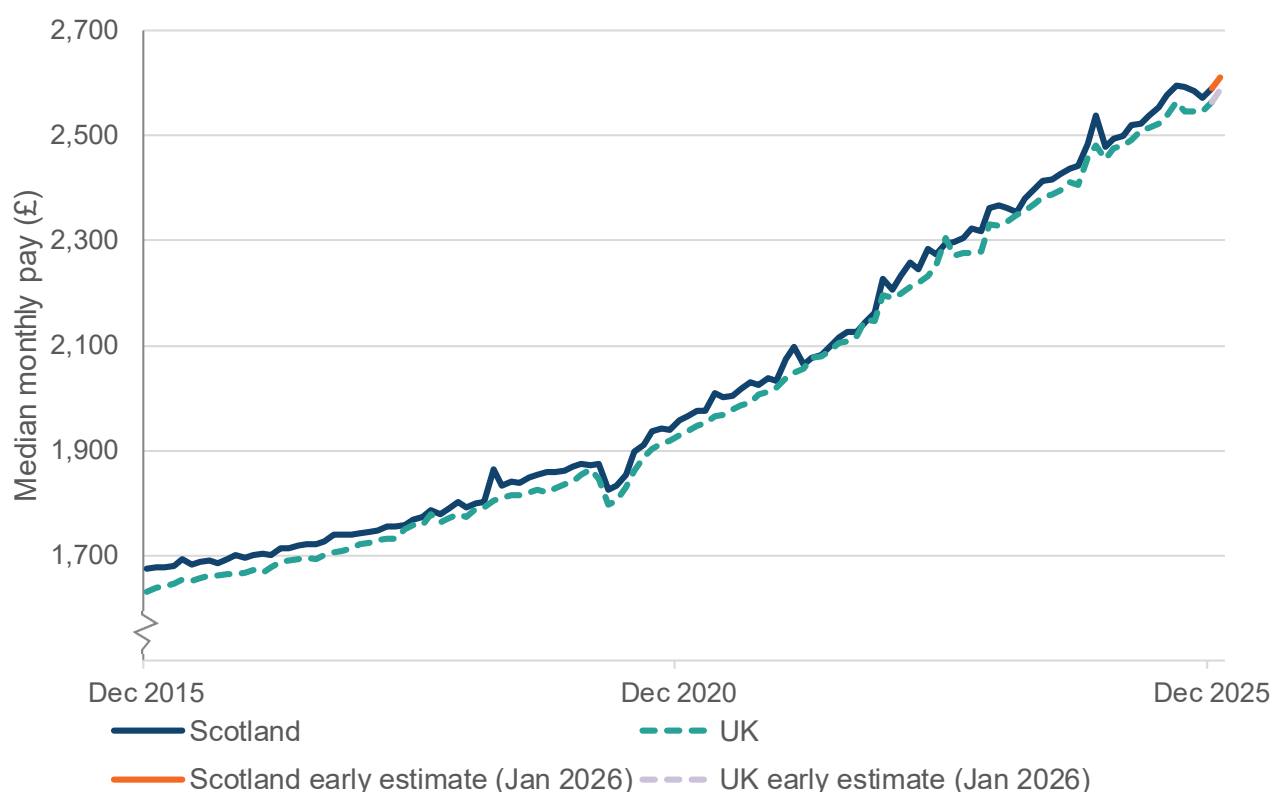
This information is based on monthly estimates of paid employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data.

Changes over time are based on median monthly pay estimates which are rounded to the nearest pound.

The latest early estimates for January 2026 indicate that median monthly pay for payrolled employees in Scotland was £2,612, an increase of 4.8% compared to the same period the previous year. This is higher than the annual growth in median monthly pay for payrolled employees in the UK over the same period (4.6%).

Chart 3: Median pay for payrolled employees decreased sharply in April 2020 but has generally been increasing since July 2020

Median Monthly Pay, Scotland and UK, December 2015 to January 2026, seasonally adjusted

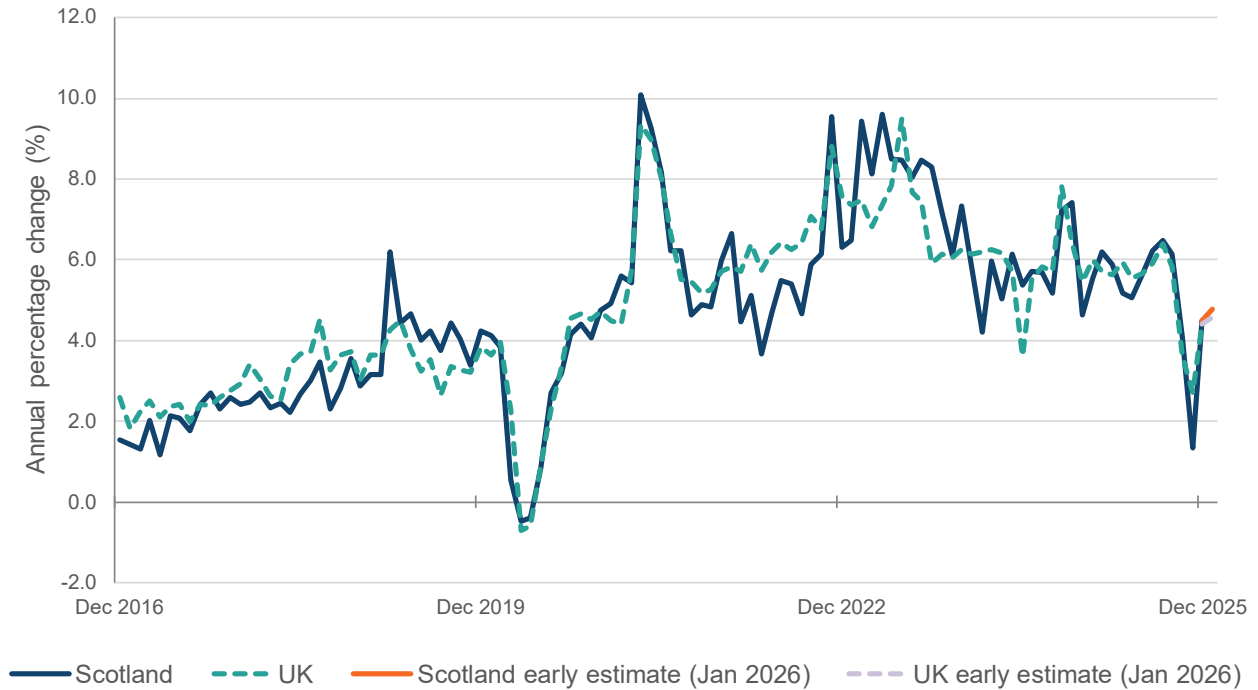


Source: PAYE RTI, all industries, seasonally adjusted, HMRC

Notes: Early estimates for January 2026 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of payrolled employees as well as their median pay in the latest period. The figures for January 2026 are based on around 85% of information being available. They are considered of lower quality and may be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% to 99% of data will be available.

Chart 4: Annual Growth in the median monthly pay for payrolled employees in Scotland is generally higher than the average growth prior to the pandemic, but it has typically been decreasing since August 2025

Annual Percentage Change in Median Monthly Pay, Scotland and UK, December 2016 to January 2026



Source: PAYE RTI, all industries, seasonally adjusted, HMRC

Notes: Early estimates for January 2026 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of payrolled employees as well as their median pay in the latest period. The figures for January 2026 are based on around 85% of information being available. They are considered of lower quality and may be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% to 99% of data will be available.

3. Claimant Count

This information is based on monthly estimates of the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits.

The Claimant Count includes Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants and those claimants of Universal Credit who were claiming principally for the reason of being unemployed (those in the "searching for work" conditionality regime). Those claiming such benefits may be wholly unemployed and seeking work, or may be employed but with low income and/or low hours, that make them eligible for unemployment-related benefit support. As part of the response to the pandemic, the rules around who could claim Universal Credit had changed, meaning an increased proportion of those claiming may actually still be in some kind of work.

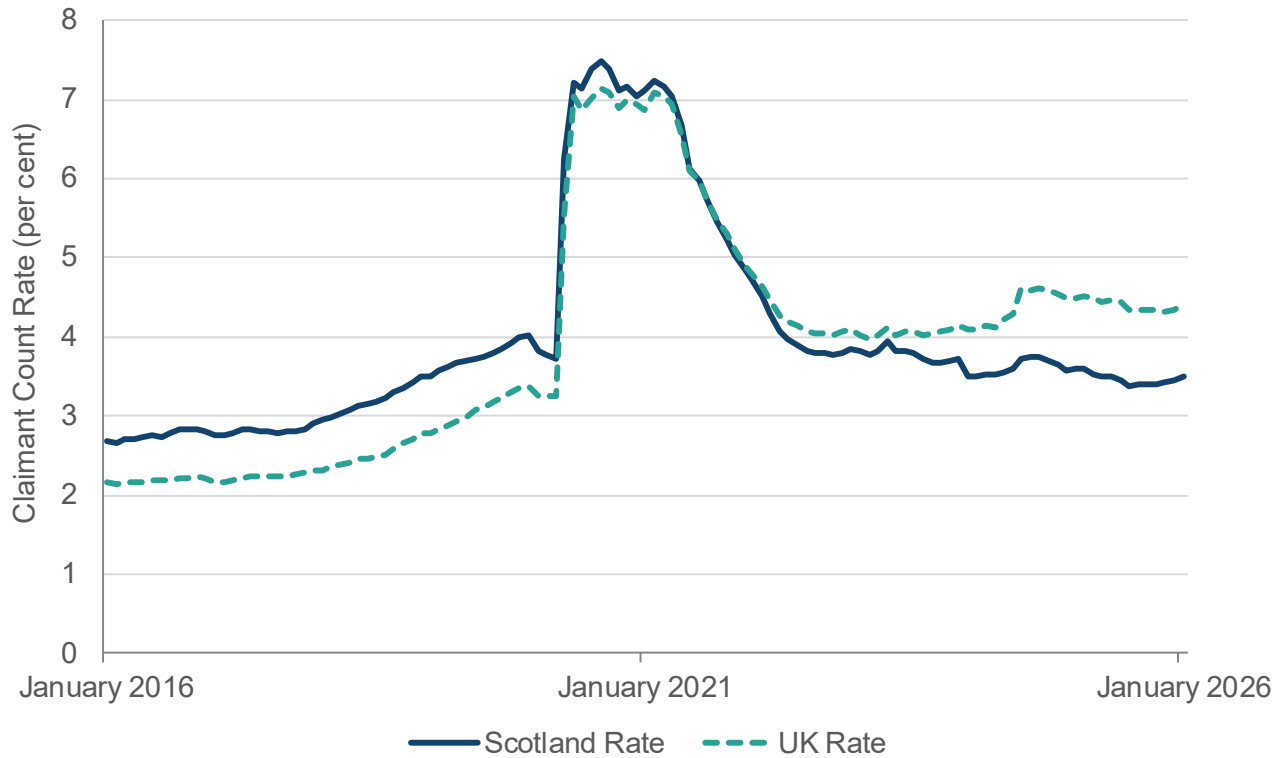
In May 2024, the Department for Work and Pensions rolled out an increase in the administrative earnings threshold for full work search conditionality. This change affected around 180,000 claimants in the UK over the summer of 2024, increasing the Claimant Count over that time. This policy change, along with two previous increases to the administrative earnings threshold in September 2022 and January 2023, represent discontinuities in the Claimant Count series.

In January 2026, the estimated claimant count in Scotland was 105,700, an increase of 1,600 (1.5%) over the month but a decrease of 2,700 (-2.5%) over the year. The estimated claimant count unemployment rate in January 2026 was 3.5%, compared with 4.4% for the UK as a whole.

The latest claimant count estimates should be treated as provisional and are subject to revision next month.

Chart 5: The claimant count rate for Scotland and the UK showed a large increase at the start of the pandemic, reaching a peak in August 2020 before starting to decrease. The claimant count rates for Scotland and the UK were fairly constant between mid-2022 and 2023, although the gap between the rates widened through 2024. The gap between the rates has remained relatively constant during 2025 with Scotland having a lower rate compared with the UK

Claimant Count rate, seasonally adjusted, Scotland and UK, January 2016 to January 2026



Source: Claimant count, ONS

4. Summary of labour market statistics

Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity estimates are presented for October to December 2025, compared with the quarter before (July to September 2025) and compared with the year before (October to December 2024).

Data is obtained from a sample survey and is therefore subject to some error. Changes over the quarter and year have been included within the commentary of this publication but caution in their use is advised by ONS due to the increased volatility in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates.

The latest LFS estimates show that there are no statistically significant changes over the quarter or year in the headline labour market rate estimates for Scotland.

Table 1: Labour Market Statistics, Scotland and UK, October to December 2025

	Rate (%)		Percentage point				Level (thousands)					
	Rate (%)	CI	Change on quarter		Change on year		Level	CI	Change on quarter		Change on year	
Employment¹												
Scotland	74.8	(± 1.7)	0.4	(± 2.2)	0.6	(± 2.5)	2,680	(± 60)	26	(± 78)	54	(± 84)
UK	75.0	(± 0.4)	-0.1	(± 0.4)	0.0	(± 0.7)	34,244	(± 212)	52	(± 183)	381	(± 300)
Unemployment²												
Scotland	3.8	(± 0.8)	0.1	(± 1.1)	-0.1	(± 1.2)	104	(± 22)	3	(± 30)	1	(± 32)
UK	5.2	(± 0.3)	0.2	(± 0.3)	0.8	(± 0.4)	1,883	(± 98)	94	(± 109)	331	(± 139)
Inactivity³												
Scotland	22.3	(± 1.6)	-0.5	(± 2.0)	-0.6	(± 2.2)	757	(± 67)	-17	(± 87)	-21	(± 95)
UK	20.8	(± 0.4)	-0.1	(± 0.4)	-0.7	(± 0.6)	9,042	(± 181)	-38	(± 157)	-241	(± 263)

Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted, ONS

Note 1: Levels all persons aged 16 and over; rates all persons aged 16 to 64; denominator all persons aged 16 to 64.

Note 2: Levels and rates all persons aged 16 and over; denominator all economically active persons aged 16 and over.

Note 3: Levels and rates all persons aged 16 to 64, denominator all persons aged 16 to 64.

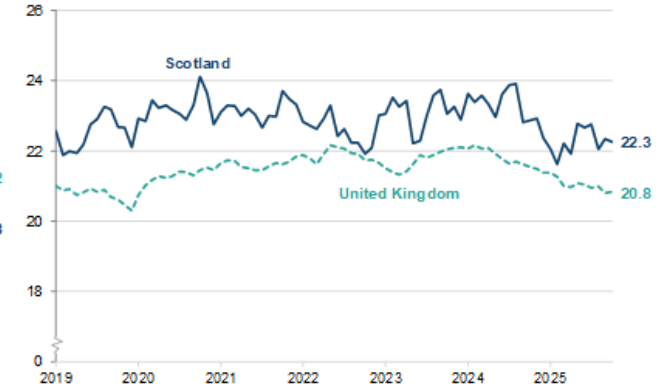
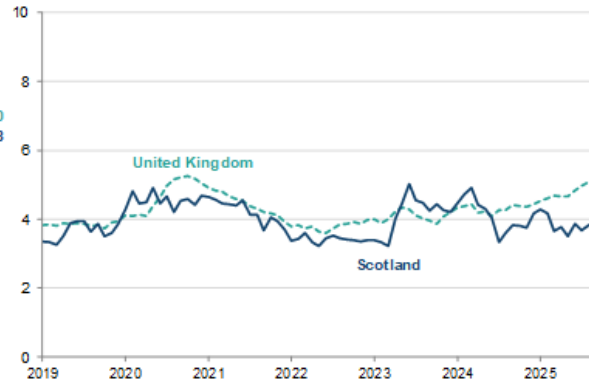
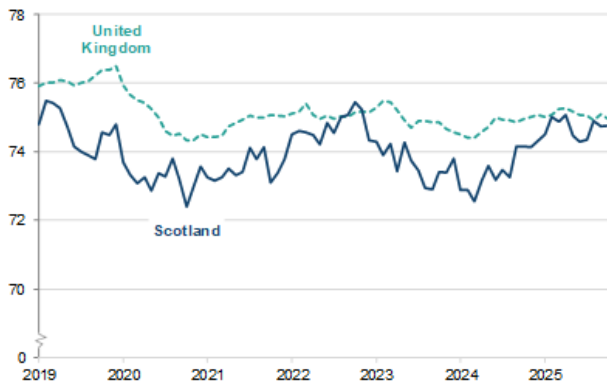
Infographic summary of ONS Labour Force Survey Statistics

October to December 2025

Employment rate
74.8%

Unemployment rate
3.8%

Economic Inactivity rate
22.3%



Quarterly Change

Scotland 0.4 pp ↑ **UK** -0.1 pp ↓ **Scotland** 0.1 pp ↑ **UK** 0.2 pp ↑ **Scotland** -0.5 pp ↓ **UK** -0.1 pp ↓

Annual Change

Scotland 0.6 pp ↑ **UK** 0.0 pp ↔ **Scotland** -0.1 pp ↓ **UK** 0.8 pp ↑ **Scotland** -0.6 pp ↓ **UK** -0.7 pp ↓

Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted, ONS

The latest LFS estimates show that there are no statistically significant changes over the quarter or year in the headline labour market rate estimates for Scotland

pp = percentage points
17 February 2026

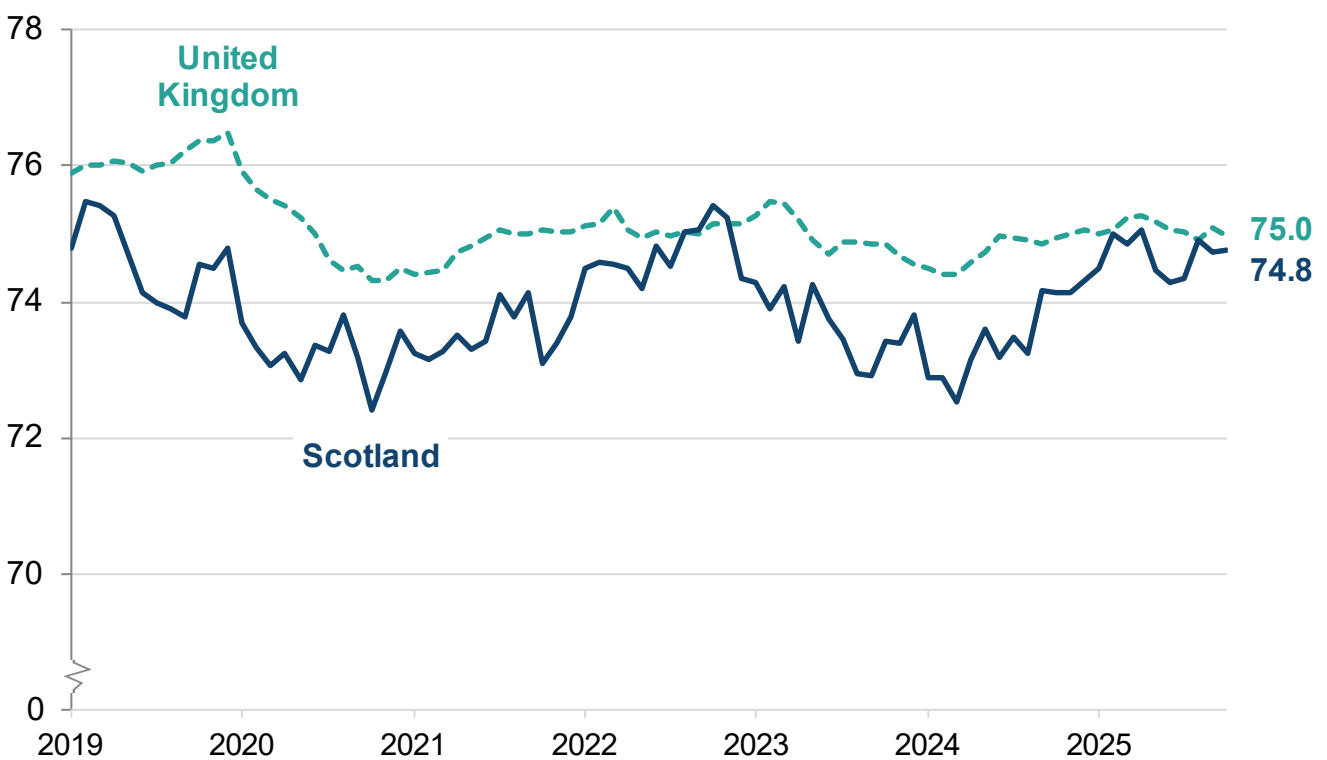
5. Employment estimates

The estimated employment rate for people aged 16 to 64 years in Scotland was 74.8% in October to December 2025. This is 0.4 percentage points up over the quarter and 0.6 percentage points up over the year.

The estimated UK employment rate was 75.0% in October to December 2025. This is 0.1 percentage points down on the quarter but stayed the same over the year.

Chart 6: The employment rate for Scotland was lower than the UK

Employment rates for persons aged 16 to 64, Scotland and the UK, January to March 2019 through to October to December 2025



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted, ONS

Chart 7: Scotland had the 2nd highest employment rate across the countries of the UK

Employment rate and annual change for persons aged 16 to 64, UK countries, October to December 2025 compared to October to December 2024.



Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Note: Annual change shown in percentage points

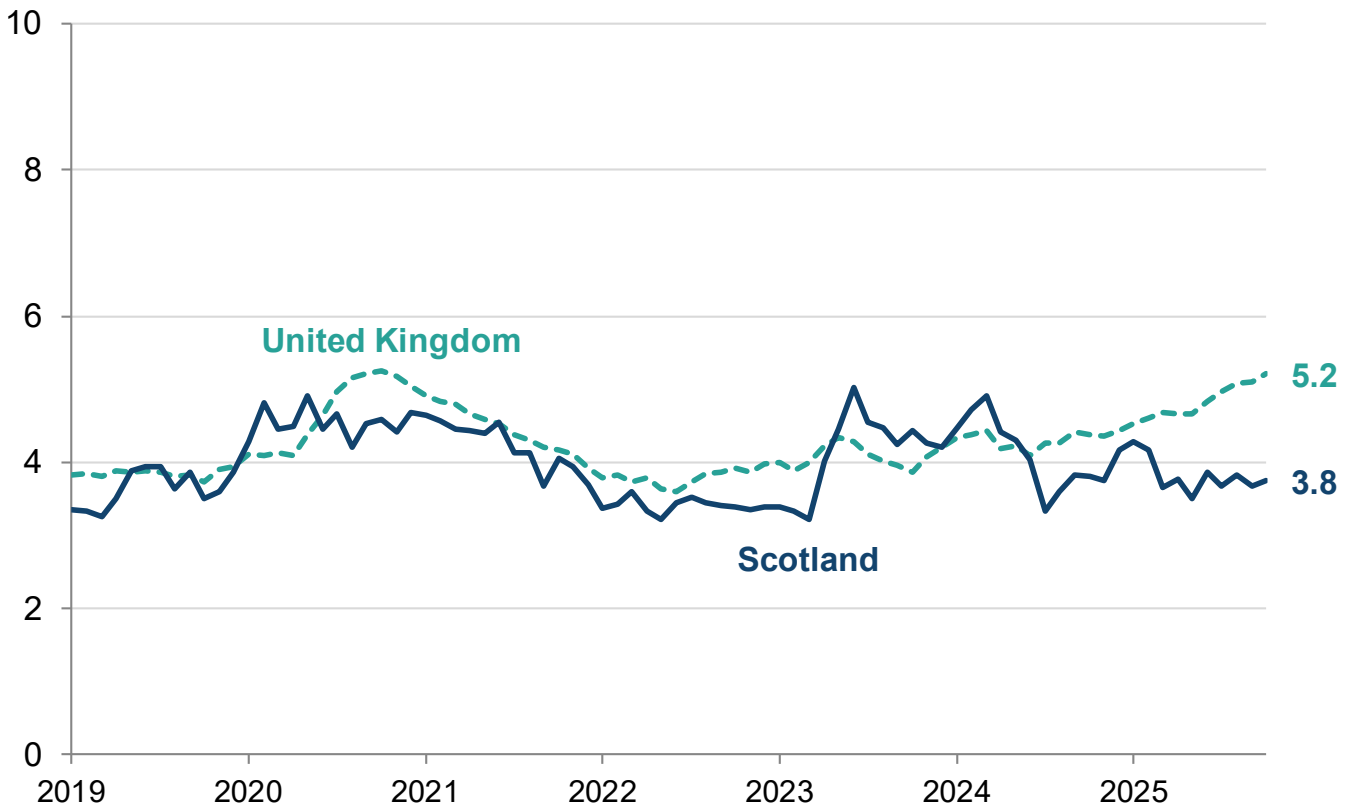
6. Unemployment estimates

The estimated unemployment rate for people aged 16 years and over in Scotland was 3.8% in October to December 2025. This is 0.1 percentage points up over the quarter but 0.1 percentage points down over the year.

The estimated UK unemployment rate was 5.2% in October to December 2025. This is 0.2 percentage points up on the quarter and 0.8 percentage points up over the year.

Chart 8: The unemployment rate for Scotland was lower than the UK

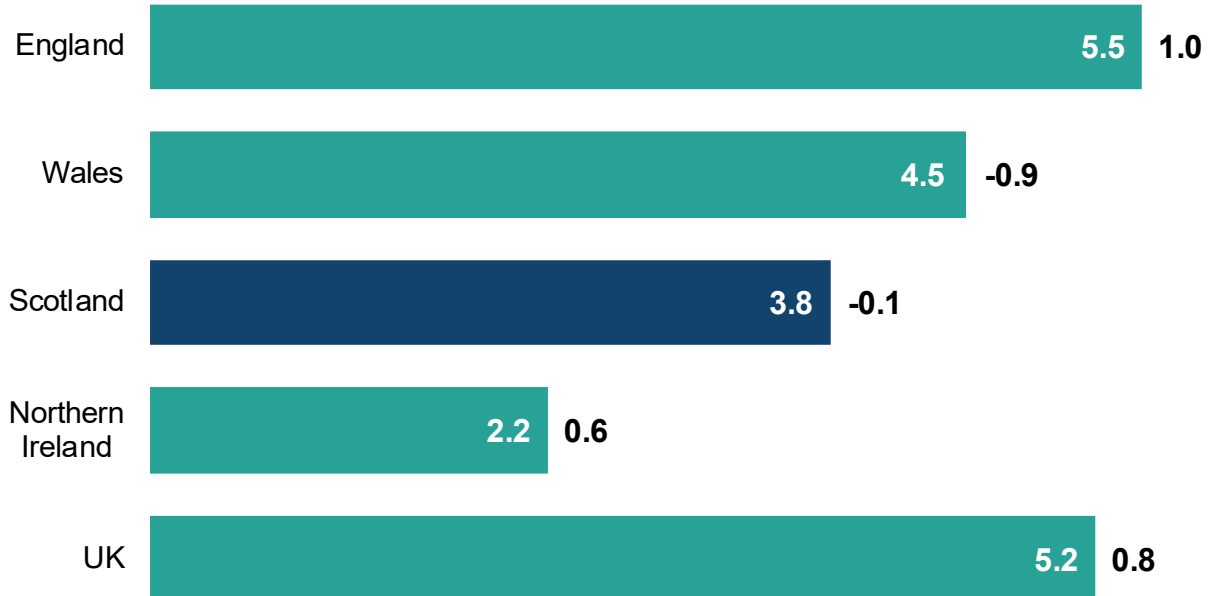
Unemployment rates for persons aged 16 and over, Scotland and the UK, January to March 2019 to October to December 2025



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted, ONS

Chart 9: Scotland had the 2nd lowest unemployment rate across the countries of the UK

Unemployment Rate and annual change for persons aged 16 and over, UK countries, October to December 2025 compared to October to December 2024.



Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Note: Annual change shown in percentage points

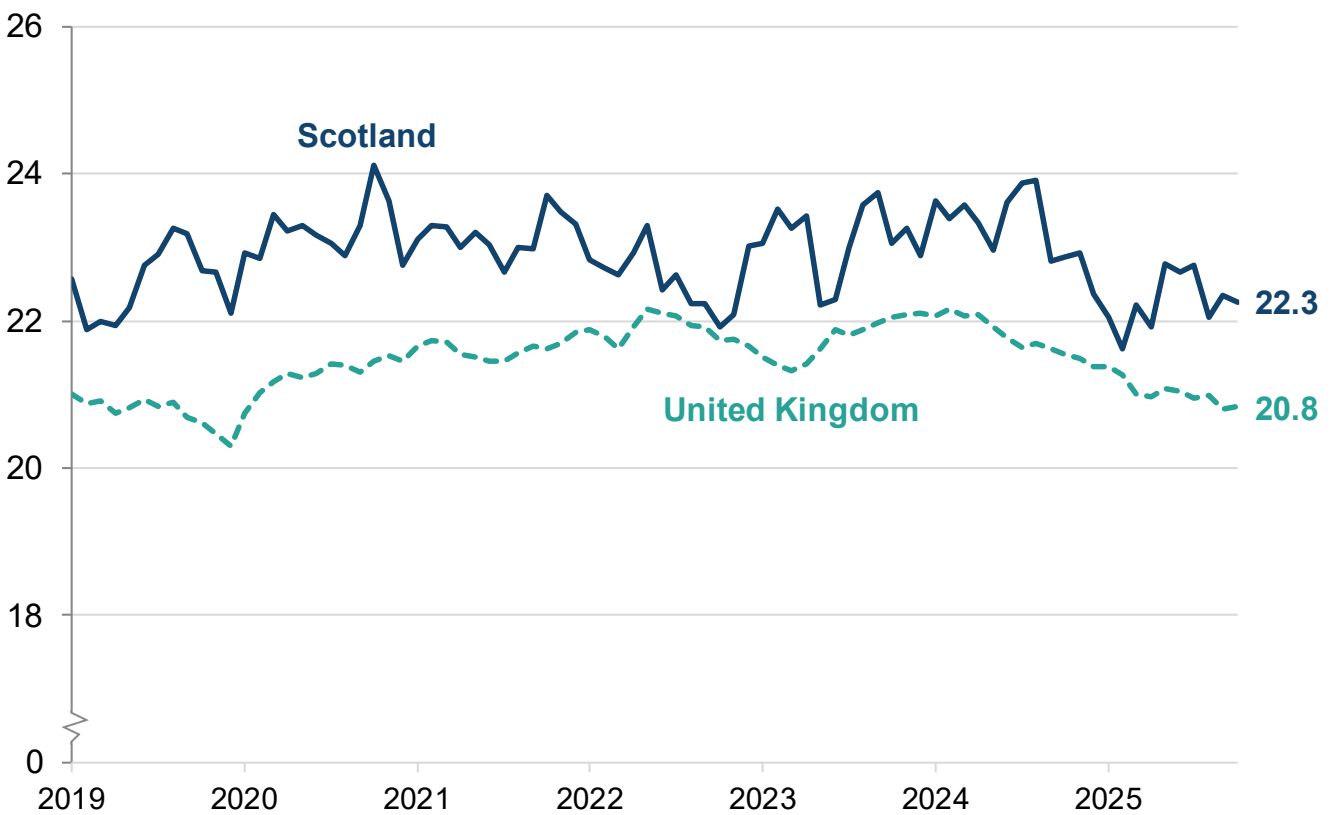
7. Economic Inactivity estimates

The estimated economic inactivity rate for people aged 16 to 64 years in Scotland was 22.3% in October to December 2025. This is 0.5 percentage points down over the quarter and 0.6 percentage points down over the year.

The estimated UK economic inactivity rate was 20.8% in October to December 2025. This is 0.1 percentage points down on the quarter and 0.7 percentage points down over the year.

Chart 10: The economic inactivity rate for Scotland was higher than the UK

Economic inactivity rate for persons aged 16 to 64, Scotland and the UK, January 2019 through to October to December 2025



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted, ONS

Chart 11: Scotland had the 2nd lowest economic inactivity rate across the countries of the UK

Economic Inactivity rate and annual change for persons aged 16 to 64, UK countries, October to December 2025 compared to October to December 2024.



Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Note: Annual change shown in percentage points

8. Glossary

Rates: Rates represent the proportion of the population or subgroup with a certain characteristic. They allow changes in the labour market to be interpreted in a wider context by accounting for changes in the population or the number of people who are economically active. Rates can be calculated for different age groups.

For headline employment, economic activity and economic inactivity, the reference population is those aged 16 to 64. For unemployment, the reference population is the active population aged 16 and over. Thus, people aged 65 and over who continue to be economically active are included in the base while those who are economically inactive will not.

Economically active: The population who are either in employment or unemployed.

Economically inactive: People not in employment and who do not meet the criteria for unemployment. This group includes:

- those who want a job but who have not been seeking work in the last 4 weeks
- those who want a job and are seeking work but not available to start
- those who do not want a job

For example, students not working or seeking work and those in retirement.

Employment: There are two main ways of looking at employment: the number of people with jobs or the number of jobs. These two concepts represent different things as one person can have more than one job. The number of people in employment is measured via the Labour Force Survey and consist of those aged 16 and over. Employment measures the number of people who did at least one hour of paid work or had a job they were temporarily away from. People who do unpaid work in a family business and people on Government-supported training and employment programs are also included. This is in accordance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition.

Unemployment: The ILO definition of unemployment covers people who are 16 years and over:

- without a job, have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks and are available to start work in the next fortnight

or

- out of work, have accepted a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks

Employment rate: The proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are in employment.

Unemployment rate: The proportion of economically active people aged 16 and over who are unemployed.

Economic inactivity rate: The number of economically inactive people expressed as a percentage of the relevant population.

9. Data and Methodology

All estimates presented are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households collected and published by the Office for National Statistics with the exception of those in sections 1, 2 and 3.

ONS Labour Force Survey

Alongside the ONS labour market statistics release in January 2026, ONS published an [article on LFS quality](#). This article includes an assessment of the quality of the UK LFS data based on three full calendar quarters of LFS data that incorporate the full impact of some of the larger recovery efforts ONS made from January 2024.

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for January to March 2025 onwards include the full impact of the recovery efforts made to the LFS data collection and sampling methods introduced by ONS from January 2024. However, these estimates may still be subject to the effect of further ongoing improvements. An increased amount of volatility will remain in the LFS estimates from mid-2023 until the end of 2024. Therefore, ONS still advise caution when interpreting changes over time including these time periods and continue to recommend using the LFS estimates as part of the wider suite of labour market indicators, alongside Claimant Count and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information estimates.

Previous Revisions

These are official statistics in development. In March 2025, ONS revised their Labour Force Survey seasonally adjusted data back to January to March 2019 due to a seasonal adjustment review. This followed a reweighting exercise in December 2024. On 3 December 2024, ONS published an [article](#) outlining how the estimates were affected by reweighting. These estimates were included in the main [ONS release](#) from 17 December 2024

The reweighted LFS estimates incorporate information on the size and composition of the UK population, based on 2022 mid-year estimates. For England, Wales and Northern Ireland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2021-based National Population projections, published in January 2024. For Scotland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2020-based National Population Projections, published in January 2023.

Given time constraints, ONS were only able to reweight LFS estimates from January to March 2019 onwards. Therefore, the reweighting exercise creates a discontinuity between December 2018 to February 2019 and January to March 2019 where there will be a step change in LFS estimates. However, the seasonally adjusted UK levels of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by sex and age-band have been modelled back to June to August 2011 to ensure that headline rates and levels by sex and age-band (datasets [A02SA](#) and [A05SA](#)) can be assessed without a discontinuity.

Reweighting takes account of more recent population estimates but does not address issues surrounding the increased volatility in the LFS data, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes. An increased amount of volatility will remain in the estimates between mid-2023 and the end of 2024.

ONS consider the replacement of the Labour Force Survey with the Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS) to be the longer-term solution.

Labour Market Transformation

ONS are transforming the LFS. They have published a series of [Labour market transformation articles](#) providing updates on the transformation of labour market statistics.

HMRC RTI

This release covers people paid through the HMRC's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system where their pay is reported through the Real Time Information (RTI) system.

Information presented in this release are monthly estimates of the number of payrolled employees and their median earnings. It includes UK and geographical regions (NUTS1) early estimates of payrolled employment and median pay for the most recent month.

Statistics in this release are based on people who are employed in at least one job paid through HMRC's PAYE system and the monthly estimates reflect the average for each day of the calendar month.

The publication and background information can be accessed on the [ONS website](#).

Claimant Count

The Claimant Count consists of claimants of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and some Universal Credit (UC) Claimants. The UC claimants that are included are:

1. those that were recorded as not in employment (May 2013-April 2015)
2. those claimants of Universal Credit who are required to search for work, i.e. within the Searching for Work conditionality regime as defined by the Department for Work & Pensions (from April 2015 onwards).

The denominator for the claimant count rate is the claimant count plus workforce jobs. Estimates included in this publication are seasonally adjusted.

In May 2024, the Department for Work and Pensions rolled out an increase in the administrative earnings threshold for full work search conditionality. This change affected around 180,000 claimants in the UK over the summer of 2024, increasing the Claimant Count over that time. This policy change, along with two previous

increases to the administrative earnings threshold in September 2022 and January 2023, represent discontinuities in the Claimant Count series.

Where can labour market data for Scotland be accessed

Labour Force Survey estimates for Scotland are also published on [nomis](#)

This release follows the ONS monthly release of [Regional Labour Market Statistics in the UK](#)

A range of Labour Market Statistics for Scotland are also published by the [Office for National Statistics](#)

Scottish Government Labour Market Statistics

- [Scotland's Labour Market Insights](#) (published on 28 January 2026) is a quarterly publication summarising employment, unemployment and economic inactivity estimates sourced from a range of official labour market statistics for Scotland and the UK.
- The [Labour market data for 16 to 24 year olds in Scotland](#) is sourced from the ONS Annual Population Survey January to December 2024 (last published on 16 April 2025).

Other SG labour market publications

- [Public Sector Employment in Scotland Statistics for 3rd Quarter 2025](#)
- [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2025](#)
- [Topical publications](#)

10. Tell us what you think

We are always interested to hear from our users about how our statistics are used, and how they can be improved.

Join our mailing list

If you would like to receive notification about statistical publications, or find out about consultations on our statistics please join the [ScotStat mailing list](#).

Future publications

Details of future publications can be found on our [forthcoming publications](#) page.

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